## THE UNION OF GERMANY.

LIGHT UPON ITS ORIGIN FROM THE EM-

PEROR FREDERICK'S DIARY. HIS DAILY NOTES UPON AFFAIRS IN THE STIR-RING TIMES OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR. The following extracts from the Emperor Fredrick's Diary, published in the German "Rund-

mendous sensation in Germany and throughout Europe, were translated from vesterday morning's Stasts Zeitung." in which one-half of the published Diary appeared, and from proofs of this morning's issue of the same paper, which were ourteously furnished to The Tribune. The ex-

schau," which have lately created such a tre-

rnets begin in the year 1870.

July 13.-Prince Bismarcic seems to be surpri the change of feeling in Parls. Gornschakoff also favors peace, although he has just received the in-formation that France will ask for guarantees for the He admires our conduct (that of the Crown ince), and of our press, and declares that he will we receive appreciation in the great Europeau I hear from Paris, on the other hand, that Napoleon told one of his former Ministers that, at the moment, Spain's affairs were unimportant, and first thing to consider was the fight for

July 15.-Bismarck told me to-day his opinion on relations with France. We were driving to indenburg to meet the King, and Bismarck's conversation was characterized by great clearness and lignified seriousness. His usual little jokes, which likes so well, were omitted. I understand that delding, in order to maintain peace, is already impos-Bismarck as well as Moltke have no great respect for the strength and system of the French Army. was surprised by our appearance, but did not object to an order for mobilizing the army. nd navy, because there was no time to lose The King embraced me with deep emotion. We both carriage and were everywhere received with enthu stasm. I directed the King's attention to the "Wacht am Rhein," and at this moment, for the first time. every one feels the deep significance of those touching

ead the one from South Germany. A difficult task it will be. The South Germans are neither friendly to us nor trained in our methods of warfare, and it will be a terrible struggle for me against the trained

has risen as one man, and will re-establish its unity. July 19 .- l have received my official appointment We prayed this morning at the grave of our grandparents, and, as we left, I told father that a struggle der such eireumstances must be successful. Moitke advised me not to go to the South yet, while Bisarck was in favor of my immediate departure. telegraph. The King agreed with Bismarck, and the telegrams have been sent.

July 24.—I have decided to take a reserve position, which will be interded to operate on the flank of the

central army, for it is not probable that I will be able to fulfil great enterprises. July 27. Munich.-King Ludwig is a firm supporter of the National interests. The quick decision he showed in signing the order of mobilization is

generally praised. July 28, Stuttgart.-The King of Wurtemberg has received my message in a cold and official manner. The Queen is cordial, but in ill health. Varnbueler stated that, in 1867, he told Napoleon that in case of an attack Germany would be united. The people here almost embarrassed me by the enthusiasm they

displayed when I left the city. July 29, Carlscuhe.-My principal thoughts are how to carry on the liberal development of Germany after

August 1.-1 have a presentiment that after this campaign, a period of rest from war and bloodshed st ensue. My present motto, however, is " Forward in

August 4. Weissenburg.-Our forces in battle to-day cted as though they were in practice manoeuvres Our victory has caused general joy. Even the dying and seriously wounded raised themselves as well as they could, and cheered our success. I saw General Donai's body, and his pet dog was mournfully whining The Turcos of the French army are genuine

people generally are filled with horror at the approach the German "Cannibals."

August 6, Woerth.-I was enabled at half-past 4 unce our victory to the King. The mitrailleurs proved undeniably formidable at short range. The ration of the South Germans has been the the result will be of enormous range, if we determine

not to allow such an opportunity to escape. August 7, Koenigsgraetz.-The zouaves are good but the rest of the French shoot too soon People here are exasperated at McMahon, and call the Emperor "une vieille Femme." The French are badly prepared in regard to formation and the commissary department, and their wourded are suffering from famine. I had several conversations with Roggenbach and have asked him to make notes of his op nions for me. His suggestions are worthy of attention, though I differ from him sometimes. This is natural, when we exchange opinions on the future condition of Germany, before it can be estimated what effect our victories will have. I maintain that after we have won peace, we cannot rest satisfied with merely planning new developments. On the contrary, we are in duty bound to offer the German people something real and tang ble; and to attain this sult, the iron for the German Cabinet must be forged while it is hot. Woerth is the first victory

wer the French in open battle since 1815.

August 9, Vosges Mountains.—It is notable that the Alsatians for months have been indulging in prophecies that there would be war this year, that Germans would be defeated, and that then the war would be waged against the Protestants.

August 20.-1 met the King in Pont a Mousson. was affected by our losses. We held a council of war, in which Meltke was as clear as ever. is determined to advance to Paris, while Dismarck was moderate and not at all sanguine. Our cond tions are possession of Alsace, and the cost of the

September 3, Donchery.-I am anxious, for fear that the result of the war may not meet the just expectations of the German people.

september 6, Rheims.-My hope is based on the sincerity of the German people. My duty, I feel, is note the liberal development of the political and national life.

September 30, strasburg.-I spoke to His Majesty shout the question of an empire. He did not think It probable that such a question would arise, and referred to du Bois-Reymond, who considers the days of imperialism over. I proved, however, that the three Kings were urging us to establish an imperial supremacy and that the im-Imperial supremacy and that the im-perial crown of Germany, with its one thousand years of tradition, was not in any way connected with modern imperialism. His opposition thereup-

October 4.-Queen Victoria, who, with touching sympathy, has followed our campaign, telegraphed to His Majesty to-day, advising him to show magnanimity in the consideration of Favre's suggestions She did not, however, offer any practical

October 9.-Bazaine desires to send his chief of staff for the purpose of entering politico-military negotiations. Bismarck desires to receive the officer, but Molthe and Roon object. They are all inharmonious and accuse each other of not having exchanged proper

October 10.-Bavaria is willing to join the North German Union, but wishes to remin its diplomatic and military powers. Bismarck, in considering the question of an empire, told me he had made a mistake 1866, in looking upon it as uningersant. The had not believed that the desire among the German people for an Imperial Crown was as strong as it now showed itself to be. His only worry was that the establishment of an Empire would result in the display of excessive court splender. I promptly

ed him on that point.

as if with palsy, he sat before me, while I explained the necessity of the union of the military, the dipiomatic corps and the Upper House. Whether he could grasp this matter. I know not, nor even whether ne was an intelligent listener.

November 10.—1 wrote a letter to-day to Bismarck in reference to the attitude of the press toward. Finchand.

Figland.

November 11.—Bismarck sent a representative to answer my letter of yesterday. He states that he regrets the language of our press against England, and has thus informed Eulenberg and Bernstorii.

PIUS IX APPEALING TO GERMANY. November 12.-Ledochowski inquires whether the Pope would be received in Prussia. Bismarck conders the demand of Rome an enormous error on the part of Pius XI., but deems it probable his stay in Germany might have a good effect, in that the people would be cured of ultra Romanism by their own observations of the Roman "priest-busi-The King and I oppose this opinion very decidedly.

ness." The king and I oppose this opinion very decidedly.

November 16.—I had a conversation to-day with Bismarck about the German question. He said he desired to bring the matter to a conclusion, but, at the same time, shrugging his shoulders disclosed the many difficulties. He desired to know what could he done against the south Germans, and asked me whether I desired that they should be threatened. I replied: "Yes; there is no dancer. Let us show a firm attitude of confidence, and you will see that I was right when I maintained that you were not aware of the power we possess." Hismarck rejected the plan on the ground that those States would be driven into the arms of Austria. He declared that when he first took charge of state affairs he had intended to cause war between Prussia and Austria, but had refrained from making such a suggestion to the King until the proper time came. He asserted that time only would solve the present question as well. I replied that, as a representative of the future I could not countenance such a delay. "It is not necessary to use force," I said, "but there can be no harm in finding out whether Bavaria and Wurtemberg would really dare to join Austria." Bismarck replied that in this opinion! I stood absolutely alone. I assured him that I was aware of the fact that his influence alone would be sufficient to make the whole plan impossible with His Majesty. Bismarck complained that I cast blame on him, while others he knew deserved it. He expressed his regret that the question, as far as it concerned the establishment of an empire, and the union of the Upper Houses, had ever been discussed, because Bavaria and Wurtemberg considered themselves thereby antagonized. He added that my expression of such thoughts must be of disadvantage, that he considered it improper for the Crown Prince to utter any such sentiment. I at once remoustrated against being shut up in this way, especially when such a question of the future was concerned. I informed Bismarck that I only acknowing each prince bu

portunity escape. DEGINNINGS OF FEDERATION. November 24.-The treaty with Bavaria was sign last night. Bismarck announced that if the offer of the Imperial crown were not made soon on the part of the sovereigns, the Reichstag could not be re-

of the sovereigns, the Reichstag could not be restrained more than one week from making the offer itself. In heritin, people are crazy for a hombardment. Madame von it has denounced me as heing the one guilty of the delay; and she is right, for I do not desire to begin until all the ammunition shall have arrived.

November 30.—A draft, drawn up by Rismarck, for the letter offering the Imperial crown to the King, has been sent to Munich. The Grand Duke Informs me that they were unable to frame the letter in a proper fashion, and applied to hismarck to do it. The King of Ravaria probably copied the letter, and Hoinstein is on his way to deliver it.

December 3.—Holmstein has arrived. Prince Luitpold has personally delivered the document to the king. After dinner Bismarck made an address and read the letter, which the king pronounced utterly inappropriate to the time, whereupon bismarck replied that the question of the Empire had no connection with the present campaign. As we left the room Bismarck and I shook hands. On this day the Empire and the Emperor have been irretwocably restablished.

December 9.—I to-day have become irritated with Debrucea's manner of bringing up the question of the Empire. It was immeasurably weak, mild and dry. It was pittable and seemed just as if he was pulling the Imperial crown, wrapped in an old newspaper, out of his trousers' pocket! It is impossible to arouse enthusiasm in such people as he.

of Prince Karl that to-morrow His Majesty will give a dinner to delegates from the Reichstag. I had a long talk with Simson, who expressed him-self exactly and logically. Count Perponcher said to Adalbert:
"I don't suppose that we will don our Imperial spiendor every day, but we'll save it for our great

"I don't suppose that we'll save it for our granspiendor every day, but we'll save it for our granspiendor every day, but we'll save it for our granspiendor every day, but we'll save it for our granspiendor every day, but we'll save it for our granspiendor every day, and the for gaia days?"

Leven asked what the King would do in case the Prussian Landtag denied him the privilege of accepting the Imperial crown. Boyen's views are bounded by the narrowness of his understanding.

December 28.—The Emperor has received a telegram from Kopernickerst, praising him for having at last begun the bombardment.

December 31.—I visited Bismarck to-day, I found him in bed in a room which resembled a lumber loft. Ite declared that no inauguration could be undertaken without the consent of Bavaria.

PATTI AND HER WELSH NEIGHBORS.

New-Bedford, Mass., Oct. 3 (Special).-A letter has been received in this city from Madame Patti Nicolini dated Swansea Valley, South Wales, which says that the paragraph circulated over the United States about her Welsh neighbors is "nothing but an infamous slander on the Welsh people." Her castle has been atvertised for sale, but not on account of her being robbed by her neighbors. Should it ever be her lot to leave her castle, which would not probably be for some time to come, it would not be without a feeling of sorrow and regret. Wherever she goes, there will always be the same warm heart within her for her Welsh friends and admirers, and especially the sick and poor. She has again consented to give a concert in Swansea, on October 11, for the benefit of the hos-pital and the poor of that place.

HONORS FOR ANOTHER YOUNG PRINCETON MAN. Princeton, N. J., Oct. 3.-William A. Robinson, class of '81, has been elected to the char of Greek language and literature in the Lebigh University.

THE CONFESSIONS OF A REPORMED MUGWUMP.

october 18.—This, my birthday, I directed my attention to the serious problem, which I am destined some time to solve. I hope, in future, I may experience no more wars, and that this may be my last campaign. I have discovered that evil plans were entertained against England. That time has passed away, but no one can tell whether the amicable relations with Russia and America may not, once more, result in the display of hatred against England.

October 30.—Prince Otto of Bavaria, who has been suddenly summoned to Munich, called on me to-day to bid me farewell.\* Pale, emaciated, shaking

BLAINE ON THE VETO POWER

THE PRESIDENT'S MISUSE OF A DANGEROUS PREROGATIVE. NOISY DEMOCRATS QUIETED BY PRAISE FOR THE PATRIOTISM OF GENERAL JACKSON-

OLD SOLDIERS SCORNED BY THE AD-

MINISTRATION. WHILE CERTAIN

BANKERS ARE ENRICHED. Detroit, Oct. 3.—The Republicans of Detroit turned out by the thousand to-day to listen to Mr. Blaine's made to hold the meeting at Recreation Park, but an ey wind from the west warned the managers of the occasion to cancel that part of the programme, and of some 6, 00 people, the rins was crowded an hour before the time set for opening the proceedings, and a multitude la ger than that within the building was turned away for want of room. From the moment that Mr. Blaine appeared at the entrance until he mounted the platform after making his way along the narrow alsie the great audience maintained a continuous cheer, and when he reached the platform a great yell friends. General Alger acted as chairman of the

friends. General Alger acted as chairman of the meeting, and introduced Mr. Blaine, who spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens: For, despite the Honorabie Iron Dickinson, the men of New-England will still venture to call the men of Michigan their feliow-citizens (appiause and laughter)—It was said at the despinning of our Covernment that the veto power was an anomaly in a Republic. In assuring the preservation of constitutional liberty in that great document, our ancestors largely copied from British aniecedents which their ancestors had brought with them when they came to America. In England there had not been a veto by the Crown of any act of Parliament since the revolution of 1088, 200 years ago this year. So it strack the mass of people it, the countes, accustomed as they ever to British law, that to give the President the right to veto any act of Congress, and to require the votes of two-linds of the Senate and two-thirds of the House to override that veto, was to confer upon the President a most extraordinary power. It gave him a power in the Senate and two-thirds of the House to override that veto, was to confer upon the President a most extraordinary power. It gave him a power in the Senate and the House equivalent to one-sixth of the whole legislative power of the Government. The difference between a majority of one and a vote of two-thirds amounted to one-sixth of the whole power of Congress. So that one President of to day whents the legislative power of thirteen Senators and fifty-four Representatives when, in his executive capacity, he vetoes a bill.

A power so extraordinary was naturally used with great caution by our earlier Producents. General Washington to Jackson, for earlier Producents. General Washington to Jackson, for the last in the first forty years of the National Government, measuring from year leader of the present Democratic party, as it has been organized for the last sixty years, General Andrew Jackson.

Upon the mention of Jackson's name, a number of vociferous Democ meeting, and introduced Mr. Blaine, who spoke as fol-

Upon the mention of Jackson's name, a number of vociferous Democrats in a corner of the hall set up a yell of applause, to which Mr. Blaine replied:

yell of applianse, to which Mr. Blaine replied:
General Jackson was a man worthy of your cheers, because, however his contemporaries or those who have succeeded them differed from him on certain great questions, they remember that the first efforts of the disumionists were strangled in the cradle by that grand old hero. (Applianse.)

In the next forty years the voto was used sixty times, and of these sixty over fifty were by Democratic Presidents. (Applianse.) So that the party which professes to be so intensely democratic has been uniformly the one which resorted to the one-man power to thwart the popular will. Up to March 4. 1885, when the present President of the Covernment had been used in all about seventy-five times; that was from 1789 to 1885—one hundred years lacking four. And now Mr. Cleveland—

At this point the discordant element in the gallery.

as if by concerted arrangement, broke out with apenergetically drowned by a deluge of hisses from the body of the audience. Resuming, Mr. Blaine said:

Mr. Cloveland in three and one-half years has used the veto over 300 times. (cheers and cries of "Hear, hear,") And of those vetoes by Fresident Cloveland have been used 206 to prevent a pitful pension of \$4 or \$5 a month—a few I believe, of \$12 a month—few I believe, of \$12 a month—to worn-down and starving soldiers of the United States, (cheers and crie of hear, hear.) And he is the first President of the United States that ever vetoest a bill for the relief of a soldier that had offered his body to the cannon shot and shell of the enemy of his country. (Cheers.) I wish I had those vetoes here and had time to dwell upon them. They have all been issued in pamphlet form, and they furnish a succinct exposition of the difference between the Republican and the Democratic parties of to-day as to the manner of treating the soldiers of the Republic. I commend it as one of the Republic. I commend it as one of the separation of the manner of treating the soldiers of the Intelleve, a charge that the men to whom the pensions were to be given had not been soldiers of the United States. There was not a single question that the men who were to be relieved by the pensions sought were in sore and pressing need of bread. There was not in any single case the slightest question involved of the constitutional power of Congress to grant the pension.

Every case had been before the committee of a Democratic House, and every case had been passed through a Republican Senate and a Democratic House, and every case had been passed through a Republican Senate and a Democratic House, and every case had been passed through a Republican Senate and a Democratic House, and every case had been passed through a Republican Senate and a Democratic House, and every case had been passed through a Republican Senate and a Democratic House, and every case had been passed through a Republican Senate and a Democratic House.

The present of the privilege of accepting the Imperial crown. Boyen's views are bounded by the narrowness of his understanding. December 28.—The Emperor has received a telegram from Kopernickerst, praising him for having at last begun the bomberd listnarch to-day. I found him to be the property of the

acthelrs and of them, and not consider us North German impustors.

February 22.—My first duty when peace is restored must be the solution of the Social question, which I shall thoroughly study.

March 1.—Even the most prejudiced Conservatism cannot destroy what has now been attained. I doubt the sincerity of the ruling powers, as far as the liberal development of the country is concerned, and I believe that only a new era, which will been with mellicue that only a new era, which will been with mellicue that only a new era, which will been with mellicue that only a new era, which will been with mellicue that only a new era, which will been with mellicue that only a new era, which will been with mellicue that only a new era, which will been such mellicue that only a new era, which will be the reached that the Precident and Secretary of the Treasury had given \$3,000,000 as a gratuity to banks the asingle year. He added:

It that money had been used to reduce the public doct by buying the bonds of the Government, you and I and every cifizen of the United States now living or yet to come would have the advantage of it; and I have reckoned hastly that if the claims of the 2cc pensioner that were stopped by the veto of President that the President and Secretary of the Treasury hed given \$3,000,000 as a gratuity to banks the asingle year. He added:

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MR. ENDICOTT MEANS BUSIN
From The Washington Critic.
My name is Endicott.
William Crowninshield Endicott.
And not 'billi.'
For short, neither.
I am secretary of War.
And, incidentally, the champion Civil Service Reformer
Of the Clevelandie cpoch.
And don't you forgot it!
Peace hath her victories,
No less renowned fram War.
And Civil service Reform
Is a victory of peace,
Although it raises a row
All along the line.
Which Peace is not supposed to do.
As Secretary of War
I have not done a great deal,
But I call your
Careful and prayerful
Attention to my record as
A Esformer
And reconstructed Mugwams MR. ENDICOTT MEANS BUSINESS. A Paformer And reconstructed Mugwump

And reconstructed adaywang
My motto is
"To the Victor belong haif the spoils,"
And I'm going to have our share,
For we are the victors,
Notwithstanding there be some
Who assert that as far as
Getting any fat is concerned
It was a h—of a victory,
As stated elsewhere,
My name is Endicott,
And I mean business!

THE STORY SEEMS CREDIBLE ENOUGH. It was reported yesterday that the Wordman collection of corals in the Museum of Biology at Princaton College had received an addition by the presentation of ten boxes of costly carais by Mrs. Robert L. Stuart, of this city. A. Tribane reporter, who called at Mrs. Stuart's house, No. 871 Fifth-ave., last evening, was informed that Mrs. Stuart was too ill to see any one and no narticulars of the gift could be learned.

The first large Brooklyn wedding of the season occurred last evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey G. Hutcheson, No. 1,007 Bergen-st., Miss Edith Hutcheson and Dr. Francis P. Hamlet being married by the Rev. Me of Hempstead, L. I. The bridesmaids, all coustns of Alice Brownell, and Miss Eleanor Smith. Miss Fanny fallle Francaise, with train, and with crystal-beaded appeared in lemon-colored surah slik with white A reception and supper followed the There were many handsome and useful wedding gifts. The bridegroom is a hell-known dentist of

Among the guests were Willis Hutcheson, Dr. and Mrs. James Hutcheson, Mrs. Robert Hutcheson, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Brownell, Mrs. C. M. Clarke, of Wash-Ington, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Brownell, Miss Maude Brownell, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Brownell, Ir., Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Brownell, Mr. and Mrs. John Hamlet, J. Hamlet, of Providence; Miss Addle Hutcheson Miss Helen Sherman, Miss Fanny Murray, Mrs. and the Misses Schenel, Edwin Schenek, John Hutcheson, Miss Jessie Turner, Seward Hamlet, William Hamlet, Edward Hamlet, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Leggett, Mr and Mrs. E. Coeper, Miss Ida Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Holton, Miss Holton, Miss Lottie Rhame, Robert Davison, Miss Alexine Davison, Robert Nix, John Vandewater, Miss Vandewater, Messrs. Wood, Mrs. George Goodman, Miss Ada Moseley, Miss Hattie Mosely, Miss Ella Carman, Edward Carman, Lester Griffith, Miss Clara Simons, Miss May Saville, Miss Miriam Pilkington, Miss Julia Wright, of Cyster Eav:
Miss Florence Decker, and the Messrs. Pilkington.
The marriage of Julia Grace Hilliard and Edward
Llewellyn Parker took place at Christ Church, Bay

Ridge, last evening, in the presence of a large gather ing of friends and relatives. Mr. Parker is prominent in Buffalo, and the bride is a sister of Charles HRthe Rev. Dr. Wriggley, of Buffalo, and the Rev. Mr. the Rev. Dr. Wriggley, of Buffalo, and the Rev. Mr. Mann, of Orange, was the dridegroom's best man. Miss Alice Bergen was maid-of-honor, and the brides-maids were Misses Jessle, Catharine and Helen Hannah, consins of the bride, who was given away by Henry Hannah, also a cousin. The bride was attired in white faille Francaise and white brocade. A short reception to relatives followed at the home of Hermann hergen, hay Ridge. The presents and the congratulations represented the good wishes of a wide-circle of friends in Brooklyn, New-York, Pittsburg and Buffalo. Mr. and Mrs. Parker will live in Buffalo.

Miss Fanny P. Rockwell, daughter of A. P. Rockwell, of Bronxville, was last night married to Her-man P. Mueller, at the Broadway Tabernacle, in the presence of 700 people, most of whom were friends lor conducted the services. The bridesmaids were Miss Bertha Rockwell, sister, and Miss Anita Decker, cousin to the bride. Dr. John S. White acted as best man, Charles Bonis and Reginald Nowell Musrediately following the ceremony a reception was held it the Hotel Brunswick. Nearly fifty invites guests were present, among the number being Mr and Mrs. F. M. Knox, Miss Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Miller, Mrs. Elmira Chase, Mrs. and the Misses Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pierce and Mrs. Algernor sollivan.

Sir: Permit me to suggest to you, and through ou to the chairman of the Campaign Committee, that you publish General Harrison's speeches de-livered to the thousands who have called upon him since he was nominated. Print them in leaflets so that they may reach the masses who do not see The Tribune. The opposition papers, while pretending to think lightly of them, are very careful that their readers shall not see them. These speeche large majority that a man with such a head and heart will prove to be a second Lincoln, whom Democrats

will prove to be a second kincoln, whom beinderass land to the skies, now that he is dead and gone. As I said to my brother, a Democrat: "That great hearted, sympathizing, God-fearling man will carry everything before him in this campaign." This was on reading his first speeches in The Tribune. I am more convinced of it now, than ever 'How could anything be more touching than his speech to the Irish Club from Chicago, which the opposition papers did not publish. I. W. BARNUM. I. W. BARNUM. i not publish. Brooklyn, Sept. 28, 1888.

REPUBLICANS AND THE MAYORALTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I see in the list of names calling a citizens' meeting to nominate Mr. Hewitt for Mayor quite a large number of prominent Republicans. I hear others say the Republicans should adopt him. Now, it seems to me that it should in some way be put before the Republicans before they get too strongly identified with the movement, that Mr. Hewitt is committed against High License and in favor of open saloons on

present Warner Miller for Governor on the distinctive issues of High License and closed saloons on Sunday, and Abram S. Hewitt for Mayor, advocating just the opposite.

With three tickets in the field, the Republicans should have, and will have, if they support the ticket, a plurality of the votes in the city and elect a full Republican county ticket.

New-York, Oct. 3, 1888.

BENNETT AND BENET.

To the Editor of the Trioune. Sir: Do you want to know who Stephen Benet is ? i will tell you. About 1835 a gentleman was in the habit of visiting St. Augustine, Fla. It was a queer id town, abounding in worthless, sleepy, dirty minor cans. One of these semi-barbarians had a little hovel on a back street. Near the entrance was an old door placed across two barrels, over which the proprietor, ne Pete Bennett, dispensed champerano to the young nen and revellers of the town-a very coarse crew. ile son, a little dirty bare-footed boy, was noted for his cunning and brightness. Picked up by a member of Congress, the boy was sent to West Point to be graduated in 1840. He never heard a built whistle at fought a bloody battle on the plains at West
Point. He found time to drive Colonel Laid!; out of
the ordnance corps because he knew too much of
ACT. Washington, D. C., Oct. 2, 1888.

WHAT THEY THINK OF MR. MORTON'S LETTER.

"THE HERALD" ADMIRES IT.

From The New-Yora Herald.

Mr. L. P. Morton, the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, accepts the nomination in a graceful and carnest letter. Mr. Morton represents a high conservative influence—that of a genileman and a business man in public affairs. His nomination is a distinct advance in the principle of positial selection, as showing a disposition by the party leaders to seek the counsel of men identified with the prosperity of the country.

AND "THE SUN" APPRECIATES ITS MERITS. Prom The New-York Sun.

The Ron. Levi P. Morion's letter of acceptance is a well-written and well-thought performance. It is clear, piain and short.

"THE POST" FAILS TO FIND MUGWUMPERY IN IT. From The Evaning Post. Mr. Morton's letter of acceptance has appeared, and is simply an unqualified adhesion to the Republican matform, in all its parts.

"THE STAR" IS EVIDENTLY BILIOUS. From The New York Star. It is an innocuous document, remarkable only for its insipidity, the magnetic feet a country to a girl of fourteen, but which sounds ridiculous coming from a candidate for the office of Vice-President. Altogether, the whole letter is about as weak a document as ever came from a public man.

THE EDITOR OF "THE WORLD" HEARD THE NEWS, ANYWAY. From The New-York World. Mr. Morton is out with his letter of acceptance. He makes a very good "Me, too," for Harrison.

WHICH IS MORE THAN POOR OLD JONES CAN BRAG OF. . From The New-York Times.

COURTESY THAT WAS CALLED FOR.

From The Newark Advertiser.

This formal acceptance of the nomination on Mr.

Morion's part was only necessary as an act of courtesy; but in that view it was really important that the latter should be written. His antagonist, Judge

Inurman, is yet to be heard from. The chances ap-ear to be, however, that the Old Roman will not trust pear to be, however, that the Old Roman will not trust himself to put his views on the political issues of the day on paper. The neglect to write a formal letter indeed may spare the overword septings and rian trouble; but, after all, coursely requires that even a Democratic Vice-Presidential aspirant should pay respect to the ordinary conventionalities of life.

THE REV. DR. STORRS ON MISSIONS. A BRIEF AND MASTERLY ADDRESS BEFORE THE AMERICAN BOARD.

LANDS EVERYWHERE WELCOMING THE LIGHT-PROGRESS TOWARD CHRISTIAN UNITY-OTHER PAPERS OF THE DAY.

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 3.-The second day's session of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Storrs, the president, who delivered a brief address

Sistors, the president, who delivered a brief address-said he:

When I consented to speak at this session, I promised myself not to speak at this session, I I have been extensively and satisfactority used in this country of English during the session of the session at the session of the session o

that all the life and property in the world is God's. and should be held in trust for Him and for His the past and do now consider their worldly goods as sacred trusts. There was, the report said, \$1 0.000 needed and now unprovided for, and the speaker sug-gested that churches be urged to make additional

ommittee on Business.

NEW AND RAKE THINGS SEEN AT TIFFANY'S. A statue of Miss Hollis of Boston, stepdaughter of Consul-General Hammer, of Denmark, which has just been is believed to be the first statue in this country made by

to this period, as also most of his figures and friezes fo

Some curious bon-bon spoons have also lately been re-ceived at Tiffany's. The bowls of the spoons are made from ancient Algerian, Saxon, Roman and Indian coins tion. They are made at about one-fourth the cost of gold |

That we are fast improving in our taste in forniture can be seen by a look at the new styles at the Filat establishment, 104-105 West 14th-st

HAVILAND-SHEFFIELD-OR Tuesday evening, October 2, 1888, at Christ Charen Broaden, by the Rev. L. W. Haneroff, Maurice R., Haviland to Annie, daughter of Theodore A. chaffield.

Theodore A. Sheffield.

PARKER—HILLARD—On Wednesday evening, October 3, at the at Church, Bay Roins, L. I., by the Rev. Charles F.

J. Wregery assisted by the Rev. William H. Morgan, Edward Liewadyn Parker and John Grace Hillard.

Baffalo and Pittaburg papers please copy.

SISSON—EYRE—In the Church of the Beloved Disciple, New York City, on Wednesday, October 3, by the Rev. Grezory Lines, assisted by the Rev. tharles Steward, Miss Elizaceth Davies Kyre, or Philadelphia to Charles Sisson, or Providence, R. I.

Second Lines, assisted by the Greecy Lines, assisted by the Elizabeth Davice Eyre, of Phuladelphia, to Charles of Providence, R. I. WOOD-BENTLEY-At Grace Church, Brookiyn Heights. Indiana Ulmana on Ture ar, October 2, 1845, by the Rev. Melville Boys, assisted by the Rev. Channeev R. Browster, George S. Mortis R Je-ing Wrote Many Wagner, only daughter of Norman S. Bentley, esq. legister of the Channel of Charles of Charles and Charles of Charles of

BRANCH—At Bethlehem, N. H. Sentember 29, 1848, John B. Branch, age: 16 cears and 11 months, only sen of John I. and Mary L. B. Branch, of Broaklyn, N. Y.

Branch, age: 16 cears and 11 months, only sen of John I. and Mary L. B. Branch, of Broaklyn, N. Y.

Jerrout Morgan F. Pendieton F. Pendieton J. Her Y. Harger J. H BROWNELL-At Rive, N. Y., October 3, Cornella Jane, widow of the late Captain Thomas Brownell, U. S. N., in M. M. Friend, her falls resultance, Friday, October 5, at 2:30 Geo M. Jaques, p. m. W. E. Rassons, p. m.

p. m.

CA SEY -On October Z of bronchial phenomenia, Abigail A.

L. Carer, wishes of fames J. Carer and daughter of Matthew
Bytnes, of 59 Park-ave.

A solemn requirem mass for the repose of her soul will be celcirculo at 25, America Couraci, 351-si, near Lexington ave.,

at 30 o'closs Prickay morman, to which friends are invited.

Please out 180-262.

at 10 o'closs Friday morning, to which fromus are invited.

Figure 10 o'closs Friday morning, to which fromus are invited.

Edward P. Steers

S. J. Sarriot

Win Enceth Yeang

Carotine, wife of Enoch Chamberlin.

Solice of uneral herest er.

El.DRI 10-cle—At Varimonthport, Mass., Monday, October 1,

the Rev. Azariah Edwards. D. D.

Solice of College College

Solice of numeral hereat et.

ELDRIDGE—At varion theret Mass, Monday, October 1, the Rev. Azariah Edwidge, D. D.

ELMRIDGE—At varion Elmer, suddenly, at his resulence, 54 West 20th-st. in this city, October 1.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Surviv Company of New York, held at the commany's office, No. 150 Brownway, Wedge-city, October 3, 55%, the follows. No. 150 Brownway, Wedge-city, October 3, 15%, the follows. No. 150 Brownway, Wedge-city, October 3, 15%, the follows. No. 150 Brownway, Wedge-city, October 3, 15%, the follows. No. 150 Brownway, Wedge-city, October 3, 15%, the follows. No. 150 Brownway, Wedge-city, October 3, 15%, the follows. No. 150 Brownway, Wedge-city, October 3, 15%, the follows. No. 150 Brownway, Wedge-city, October 3, 15%, the follows. No. 150 Brownway, Wedge-city, October 3, 15%, the follows. No. 150 Brownway, Wedge-city, October 4, 15%, the follows. No. 150 Brownway, Wedge-city, October 4, 15%, the follows. No. 150 Brownway, Wedge-city, October 4, 15%, the follows. No. 150 Brownway, Wedge-city, October 4, 15%, the follows. No. 150 Brownway, Wedge-city, October 4, 15%, the follows. No. 150 Brownway, Wedge-city, October 4, 15%, the follows. No. 15% Brownway, Wedge-city, October 4, 15%, the follows. No. 15% Brownway, Wedge-city, October 4, 15%, the follows. No. 15% Brownway, Wedge-city, October 4, 15%, the follows. No. 15% Brownway, Wedge-city, October 4, 15%, the follows. No. 15% Brownway, Wedge-city, October 4, 15%, the follows. No. 15% Brownway, Wedge-city, October 4, 15%, the follows. No. 15% Brownway, Wedge-city, October 4, 15%, the follows. No. 15% Brownway, Wedge-city, October 4, 15%, the follows. No. 15% Brownway, Wedge-city, October 4, 15%, the follows. No. 15% Brownway, Wedge-city, October 4, 15% Brownway, October 5, 15% Brownway, October 6, 15% Brownway, October 6, 15% Brownway, October 6, 15% Brownway, Oc

On Friday closer & at 2der p. m.

Kindly omit flowers

HAVEMEY ERE-Suddeniv. Sanday, September 30, at Bay shore. I. I. Henricata W., while of Albert Havemerer.
Funeral at her late residence, 317 West 14th-st., Friday, closer 5, at 10 a. m.
Flexas omit flowers.

MCKINNEY-UN October 2, Augusta C. McKinney, aged By McKinney and daughter of the late Robert F. Lee.
Funeral services at the fitted Wiethrep, New-York, October 5, at 10 a. m., and at the Dutch Reformed Church in Poekskill, at 14 5 p. m.
Kinney emit flowers.

MCSWEENY-On Tuesday, October 2, the Rev. Francts P. McSweeny, in the dist year of the age, the five revenue though and from its age respectfully invited to attend the suderin regular mass at Espaint Church, the suderin Fedding in the A.S. Bright Church, Shedt, and Avonue B. at 18 o'clock to-morrow, Friesy.

MilliER-At Rahway, October 2, 1888, in her 80th year, Nurgaret, widow of the lets to medius 8, Miller, berrines at her late residence 85 Cherry at, Rahway, N. J., on Friday, October 5, at 2 b. in.

James I. Smith.

James I. Smith.

Tuneral set School and Thoraday, October 4.

Train leaves Barelay at, forcy at \$2.0 at 10.30 a.m., Thoraday, October 4.

TREICHEL.—The funeral services of Cathurine Davenport Treechel, danguage of the tate Charles and Catharine Davenport Treechel, danguage of the tate Charles and Catharine Davenport Treechel, danguage of the breither. ol. Catries Treechel, at the residence of her breither. ol. Catries Treechel, at the residence of her breither. ol. Catries Treechel, generated the historial catries and the catries of the breither.

Physical Catries and Ca pine, finited autorison, october 1, at 4115 predicty, WALDH-Charice Allison Waish, on Wednesday, October 1 services as the residence of his brother, 31 West 39th-st saturitar.

By request of the deceased the funeral will be private.

ferings, and that individuals increase their subscriptions.

SUNDAY—at 3 p. m. for Trustilo and Rustac, per steam ship 8. Oteri, fro New-Orleans, at 3 p. m. for Trustilo and Rustac, per steam ship 9. Oteri, from New-Orleans, at 3 p. m. for manufacture of the steam ship of the steam A paper was read by Foreign Secretary N. G. Smith upon "India, its Needs and Opportunity." He said that India is the great mission-field of the world. The energy and enterprise of the vast population have been so dwarfed that the average income per individual is barely \$15.50 a year.

"Cur Missionary Opportunity in China" was the fittle of a paper read by the Kev. Dr. Judson Smith. The missionary force now at work in China, Dr. Smith said, bears no comparison to the needs. What is needed is that young men and women should go there by hundreds, and throw their lives and enthexistam into the scales that shall lift China into the light of God.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, of Lrooklyn, offered a resolution, calling for the appointment of a committee of nine, to investigate the advisability of having the Board made up of delegates from the Committee on Business.

Postoffice, New York, Sept 28, 1888.

Political Notices.

Artistically Painted Portraits, Net Banners, Parade Banners and Transparencies on Jand and to order at short notice HOJER & GRAHAM, 97 Duane-st since 1842.

Call tor a CITIZENS' MEETING TO NOMINATE

COOPER UNION, THURSDAY, OCT. &

ABRAM S. HEWITT FOR MAYOR

AT 8 P. M. The fearless incorruptible and conspicuously able Administration of ABRAM S. HEWITT as MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK since Jan. 1, 1887. his absolute independence of factional control; his open announcement that the City Government should not be in the hands of the control of the control of parconage; his arguedation of patronage; his large capacity and experience in public adarrs, and his aircline into rity of character incontentable demonstrate his peculiar times for the office of MAYOR of our city and demand his continuance therein for another term in the best interests of the understand, call a MASS-MEETING of citizens of the UTY OF NEW-YORK, at the HALL of the OOPER UNION, on THUR-DAY, OUT 4, 1888, at 8 o clock a m. for the purposes of nomicating MR. He WITT

Abell. Yale '87, is the happy father of a class boy, in honor which it was thought would fall to Yon Phou ze. In his letter to a classmate announcing the adent of the youngster, Abell sa d, "the Chinese exclusion bill is passed,"—(New-Haven Nows.

Princess Mutbilde Shoulder Capo.

A JARKERL Furrier,

11 East 19th-st.

That we are fast improving in our taste in foreiture can a seen by a look at the new styles at the Flint established, 104-108 West 14th-st.

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Jacob Schlesinger
John A Britise
Charles O'Sonna
L H Lineauer & Co
Fanise O'Sonna
L H Lineauer & Co
Fanise Conter
L W Chinimatham
Charles Ladier
Alex Mellean, O D
W R Humination, DD
W R Humination, DD
W P Dixon
E M Millien & Co
John R Dos Passos
Chas Koll
Irmos Harrington
M H Donebly
Join J Hollenbook
S H A len
Fred Plaf
G S Mardecal
E C Homans
John S Durant
A Blumenthal
Juan Barcelo
Gon. H Thory
Joon J Melone
Frederick Hilton
E W Van Vouchte
Henry G Hilton
Jordan L Jiott
M E Babcock
George H Moler
P Van Volkenourgh & Co,
Jon B Mare
Heart G Hilton
Jordan L Jiott
M E Babcock
George H Moler
P Van Volkenourgh & Co,
Jone B Mare
Heart G Hilton
Jordan L Jiott
M E Babcock
George H Moler
P Van Volkenourgh & Co,
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Harr D Bouer
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J D W Graly J E Franks, Minnigerode &